

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JAMES I.
GRACYALNY, A DEDICATED
CIVIL SERVANT

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to James I. Gracyalny, the Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget at the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Jim is retiring after 35 years of Federal service.

Jim has appeared many times before the Appropriations Subcommittee on VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies in defense of VA's budget requests. Over the years he has been of great assistance to the subcommittee in its day-to-day dealings with the Department. We have always valued his counsel.

Jim is, I believe, a truly dedicated civil servant. His high standards represent what is best about the civil service.

Mr. Gracyalny began his Federal service at the VA in 1964. During his 32 years of service with the VA he has held a variety of positions. Since 1990, he has been Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget. Throughout his career, he has been a champion of his co-workers and has provided them with the inspiration to further their education and training.

Mr. Gracyalny received his undergraduate degree at La Salle University. He received a masters in public administration from George Washington University. Jim served his country during the Korean war as a line medic in the Army and continued serving after active duty, retiring from the Army Reserve as a colonel.

Mr. Speaker, Tuesday, April 30, 1996, is Jim's last day at VA. We will miss him. I know that you join me in wishing him and his wife, Barbara, a long, happy, and healthy retirement after 35 years of distinguished Federal service.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE EDMUND
G. (PAT) BROWN

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1996

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, 1996, the State of California lost Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, one of its most beloved statesmen. All Californians have mourned the passing of this great leader, who was unmatched in his political skill, courageous leadership, and benevolence. He used his talents to make government an instrument of public good and his accomplishments as California's Governor from 1958 to 1966 are legendary.

Pat Brown embodied all of the qualities the American people yearn for in their elected officials. Columnist David Broder captured him in a way we can all appreciate in a column he wrote shortly after Pat died. April 21, 1996,

would have been Pat's 91st birthday. In memory of his long and rich life, I invite you to take a moment to read David Broder's words, which are reprinted below.

CALIFORNIA IS HIS MONUMENT

(By David Broder)

If California were a nation, and not just a nation-state, the visage of Edmund G. (Pat) Brown Sr. would be carved into the Sierra equivalent of Mount Rushmore. Brown, who died last week at 90, shaped his megastate as surely as the greatest of the presidents have shaped this country. Reporters who covered him during his eight years as governor, from 1958 through 1966, and visited with him over the last 30 years mourn him as one of the true blithe spirits of 20th century politics. He was the most amiable of companions, a grand storyteller who liked nothing better than to tell or hear jokes at his own expense.

For years after it happened, you could get "the Guv" laughing so hard that his eyes teared by describing to him the spectacle he made when he missed John Kennedy's campaign train during a whistle-stop tour of California's Central Valley in September 1960. Brown had introduced the candidate from the back platform in one of the Valley towns, then climbed down and began schmoozing with people in the crowd.

Engrossed in conversation, Brown missed Kennedy's cue lines for departure—a quotation from "Colonel Davenport" that staff members and reporters took as a signal to jump back aboard—and made an unsuccessful lunge for the back platform. As Kennedy joined the others laughing, the portly governor jogged down the track, puffing heavily until the train was halted so he could reboard.

But there was nothing comical about what Brown accomplished in Sacramento. Elected at a time of burgeoning population and economic growth, Brown put in place the three ingredients vital for sustaining his state's progress: improved transportation, education and water systems.

His administration built 1,000 miles of free-ways to keep the state from traffic gridlock. He opened almost a dozen new campuses of the University of California and the state colleges, giving California—for a time—the most accessible and inexpensive higher education system in the world. The Berkeley campus was one of the crown jewels of research and graduate education.

Perhaps his greatest achievement was the legislation creating the California water system. A native of San Francisco, Brown recognized that water was the issue that could deepen the long-simmering division between his own northern California, eager to protect its rich water resources, and the fast-growing but arid south.

At that time, before the Supreme Court's one-man-one-vote edict, small rural counties dominated the state Senate, where Los Angeles' millions of people had only one vote. It fell to Brown to cajole and pressure the Senate to authorize a 444-mile aqueduct that brought almost 2 billion gallons of water a day to the south, and later to obtain approval of the project in a closely fought referendum.

It was a battle that only a visionary would have waged, but Brown was a man who believed—in a way few politicians do now—that government has enormous capacity to improve life for people.

He also had an enormous capacity to enjoy people, whatever their politics. He started life as a Republican and once gained both Democratic and Republican nominations for attorney general under California's now-defunct cross-filing system.

Martin Smith, the retired political columnist of the Sacramento Bee, recalled Brown saying of Ronald Reagan, who thwarted his bid for a third term in 1966, "What an extraordinary human being. . . . Of course, I disagree with him 90 percent of the time."

Lyn Nofziger, Reagan's former press secretary, who was here helping Sen. Bob Dole, told me that just a few years ago, when he was crossing a street in Washington, "a big car rolled up, and Pat Brown rolled down the window, and asked, 'How the hell are you, Lyn?' He tied up traffic for 10 minutes just wanting to talk."

Jack Burby, who handled the press for Brown, recalled a different kind of encounter in 1963, a year after Brown beat Nixon to win his second term. The governor and Burby and their wives were having dinner at a restaurant in Paris. "The Nixons and a small entourage walked in. Pat, being Pat, wanted to jump up and lick his face. I suggested that he send him a note and invite him to join us for coffee and dessert. The waiter took the note over—and a few minutes later, the Nixon party walked past us without a word, and left the restaurant."

"It used to drive me crazy," Burby said, "that Pat had no mean streak. I would tell him, 'Even FDR got even,' but he wasn't interested in that."

The things he was interested in gave California its future. The whole state is his monument.

TRIBUTE TO THE ALLIANCE FOR
THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 22, 1996

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, an environmental organization concerned with cleaning up and preserving Maryland's greatest environmental treasure, the Chesapeake Bay.

It is very appropriate that today, Earth Day, we turn our attention to the fine job done by the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay. The bay is a national resource that has a profound affect on much of the east coast. It is 64,000-square-mile drainage basin—from the Finger Lakes in New York to the ports of Baltimore and Hampton Roads—provides millions of us with food, energy, recreation, and water.

Since its inception in 1971, the alliance has been dedicated to creating a healthier, cleaner bay. It has proven equal to the task. The alliance's nonadversarial approach has enabled it to work with a wide range of people for a better, cleaner bay. Over the years, the alliance has successfully rallied support from the business community, citizens groups, environmentalists, industry, scientists, farmers, sports enthusiasts, and others to preserve and restore the Chesapeake Bay.

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